THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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The State of the Union

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO THE CONGRESS (EXCERPTS)

To the Congress of the United States:

Once again it is my constitutional duty to assess the state of the Union.

On each such previous occasion during these past 8 years I have outlined a forward course designed to achieve our mutual objective—a better America in a world of peace. This time my function is different.

The American people, in free election, have selected new leadership which soon will be entrusted with the management of our Government. A new President shortly will lay before you his proposals to shape the future of our great land. To him, every citizen, whatever his political beliefs, prayerfully extends best wishes for good health and for wisdom and success in coping with the problems that confront our Nation.

For my part, I should like, first, to express to you of the Congress, my appreciation of your devotion to the common good and your friendship over these difficult years. I will carry with me pleasant memories of this association in endeavors profoundly significant to all our people.

We have been through a lengthy period in which the control over the executive and legislative branches of Government has been divided between our two great political parties. Differences, of course, we have had, particularly in domestic affairs. But in a united determination to keep this Nation strong and free and to utilize our vast resources for the advancement of all mankind, we have carried America to unprecedented heights.

For this cooperative achievement I thank the American people and those in the Congress of both parties who have supported programs in the interest of our country.

I should also like to give special thanks for the devoted service of my associates in the executive branch and the hundreds of thousands of career employees who have implemented our diverse Government programs.

My second purpose is to review briefly the record of these past 8 years in the hope that, out of the sum of these experiences, lessons will emerge that are useful to our Nation. Supporting this review are detailed reports from the several agencies and departments, all of which are now or will shortly be available to the Congress.

Throughout the world the years since 1953 have been a period of profound change. The human problems in the world grow more acute hour by hour; yet new gains in science and technology continually extend the promise of a better life. People yearn to be free, to govern themselves; yet a third of the people of the world have no freedom, do not govern themselves. The world recognizes the catastrophic nature of nuclear war; yet it sees the wondrous potential of nuclear peace.

During the period, the United States has forged ahead under a constructive foreign policy. The continuing goal is peace, liberty, and well-being—for others as well as ourselves. The aspirations of all peoples are one—peace with justice in freedom. Peace can only be attained collectively as peoples everywhere unite in their determination that liberty and well-being come to all mankind.

Yet while we have worked to advance national aspirations for freedom, a divisive force has been at work to divert that aspiration into dangerous channels. The Communist movement throughout the world exploits the natural striving of all to be free and attempts to subjugate men rather than free them. These activities have caused and are

¹H. Doc. 1, 87th Cong., 1st sess.; read by a reading clerk in the House of Representatives on Jan. 12 and communicated to the Senate on Jan. 13.

continuing to cause grave troubles in the world.

Here at home these have been times for careful adjustment of our economy from the artificial impetus of a hot war to constructive growth in a precarious peace. While building a new economic vitality without inflation, we have also increased public expenditures to keep abreast of the needs of a growing population and its attendant new problems, as well as our added international responsibilities. We have worked toward these ends in a context of shared responsibility—conscious of the need for maximum scope to private effort and for State and local, as well as Federal, governmental action.

Success in designing and executing national purposes, domestically and abroad, can only come from a steadfast resolution that integrity in the operation of Government and in our relations with each other be fully maintained. Only in this way could our spiritual goals be fully advanced.

Foreign Policy

On January 20, 1953, when I took office, the United States was at war. Since the signing of the Korean armistice in 1953, Americans have lived in peace in highly troubled times.

During the 1956 Suez crisis, the U.S. Government strongly supported United Nations action—resulting in the ending of the hostilities in Egypt.

Again in 1958, peace was preserved in the Middle East despite new discord. Our Government responded to the request of the friendly Lebanese Government for military help, and promptly withdrew American forces as soon as the situation was stabilized.

In 1958 our support of the Republic of China during the all-out bombardment of Quemoy restrained the Communist Chinese from attempting to invade the offshore islands.

Although, unhappily, Communist penetration of Cuba is real and poses a serious threat, Communist-dominated regimes have been deposed in Guatemala and Iran. The occupation of Austria has ended and the Trieste question has been settled.

Despite constant threats to its integrity, West Berlin has remained free.

Important advances have been made in building mutual security arrangements—which lie at the heart of our hopes for future peace and security in the world. The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization has been established; the NATO alliance has been militarily strengthened; the Organization of American States has been further developed as an instrument of inter-American cooperation; the Anzus treaty has strengthened ties with Australia and New Zealand, and a mutual security treaty with Japan has been signed. In addition, the CENTO Pact has been concluded, and while we are not officially a member of this alliance we have participated closely in its deliberations.

The atoms-for-peace proposal to the United Nations led to the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Our policy has been to push for enforcible programs of inspection against surprise attack, suspension of nuclear testing, arms reduction, and peaceful use of outer space.

The United Nations has been vigorously supported in all of its actions, including the condemnations of the wholesale murder of the people of Tibet by the Chinese Communists and the brutal Soviet repression of the people of Hungary, as well as the more recent U.N. actions in the Congo.

The United States took the initiative in negotiating the significant treaty to guarantee the peaceful use of vast Antarctica.

The U.S. Information Agency has been transformed into a greatly improved medium for explaining our policies and actions to audiences overseas, answering the lies of Communist propaganda, and projecting a clearer image of American life and culture.

Cultural, technological, and educational exchanges with the Soviet Union have been encouraged, and a comprehensive agreement was made which authorized, among other things, the distribution of our Russian language magazine Amerika and the highly successful American exhibition in Moscow.

This country has continued to withhold recognition of Communist China and to oppose vigorously the admission of this belligerent and unrepentant nation into the United Nations. Red China has yet to demonstrate that it deserves to be considered a peace-loving nation.

With Communist imperialism held in check, constructive actions were undertaken to strengthen the economies of free world nations. The U.S. Government has given sturdy support to the economic and technical assistance activities of

the U.N. This country stimulated a doubling of the capital of the World Bank and a 50-percent capital increase in the International Monetary Fund. The Development Loan Fund and the International Development Association were established. The United States also took the lead in creating the Inter-American Development Bank.

Vice President Nixon, Secretaries of State Dulles and Herter, and I traveled extensively through the world for the purpose of strengthening the cause of peace, freedom, and international understanding. So rewarding were these visits that their very success became a significant factor in causing the Soviet Union to wreck the planned summit conference of 1960.

These vital programs must go on. New tactics will have to be developed, of course, to meet new situations, but the underlying principles should be constant. Our great moral and material commitments to collective security, deterrence of force, international law, negotiations that lead to self-enforcing agreements, and the economic interdependence of free nations should remain the cornerstone of a foreign policy that will ultimately bring permanent peace with justice in freedom to all mankind. The continuing need of all free nations today is for each to recognize clearly the essentiality of an unbreakable bond among themselves based upon a complete dedication to the principles of collective security, effective cooperation, and peace with justice.

National Defense

For the first time in our Nation's history we have consistently maintained in peacetime, military forces of a magnitude sufficient to deter and if need be to destroy predatory forces in the world.

Tremendous advances in strategic weapons systems have been made in the past 8 years. Not until 1953 were expenditures on long-range ballistic missile programs even as much as a million dollars a year; today we spend 10 times as much each day on these programs as was spent in all of 1952.

No guided ballistic missiles were operational at the beginning of 1953. Today many types give our Armed Forces unprecedented effectiveness. The explosive power of our weapons systems for all purposes is almost inconceivable.

Today the United States has operational Atlas

missiles which can strike a target 5,000 miles away in a half hour. The Polaris weapons system became operational last fall and the Titan is scheduled to become so this year. Next year, more than a year ahead of schedule, a vastly improved ICBM, the solid-propellant Minuteman, is expected to be ready.

Squadrons of accurate intermediate range ballistic missiles are now operational. The Thor and Jupiter IRBM's based in forward areas can hit targets 1,500 miles away in 18 minutes.

Aircraft which fly at speeds faster than sound were still in a developmental stage 8 years ago. Today American fighting planes go twice the speed of sound. And either our B-58 mediumrange jet bomber or our B-52 long-range jet bomber can carry more explosive power than was used by all combatants in World War II—Allies and Axis combined.

Eight years ago we had no nuclear-powered ships. Today 49 nuclear warships have been authorized. Of these, 14 have been commissioned, including 3 of the revolutionary Polaris submarines. Our nuclear submarines have cruised under the North Pole and circumnavigated the earth while submerged. Sea warfare has been revolutionized, and the United States is far and away the leader.

Our tactical air units overseas and our aircraft carriers are alert; Army units, guarding the frontiers of freedom in Europe and the Far East, are in the highest state of readiness in peacetime history; our Marines, a third of whom are deployed in the Far East, are constantly prepared for action; our Reserve Establishment has maintained high standards of proficiency, and the Ready Reserve now numbers over 2½ million citizen-soldiers.

The Department of Defense, a young and still evolving organization, has twice been improved and the line of command has been shortened in order to meet the demands of modern warfare. These major reorganizations have provided a more effective structure for unified planning and direction of the vast Defense Establishment. Gradual improvements in its structure and procedures are to be expected.

U.S. civil defense and nonmilitary defense capacity has been greatly strengthened and these activities have been consolidated in one Federal agency. The defense forces of our allies now number 5 million men, several thousand combatant ships, and over 25,000 aircraft. Programs to strengthen these allies have been consistently supported by the administration. U.S. military assistance goes almost exclusively to friendly nations on the rim of the Communist world. This American contribution to nations who have the will to defend their freedom, but insufficient means, should be vigorously continued. Combined with our allies, the free world now has a far stronger shield than we could provide alone.

Since 1953, our defense policy has been based on the assumption that the international situation would require heavy defense expenditures for an indefinite period to come, probably for years. In this protracted struggle, good management dictates that we resist overspending as resolutely as we oppose underspending. Every dollar uselessly spent on military mechanisms decreases our total strength and, therefore, our security. We must not return to the crash-program psychology of the past when each new feint by the Communists was responded to in panic. The "bomber gap" of several years ago was always a fiction, and the "missile gap" shows every sign of being the same.

The Nation can ill afford to abandon a national policy which provides for a fully adequate and steady level of effort, designed for the long pull; a fast adjustment to new scientific and technological advances; a balanced force of such strength as to deter general war, to effectively meet local situations and to retaliate to attack and destroy the attacker; and a strengthened system of free world collective security.

Immigration

Over 32,000 victims of Communist tyranny in Hungary were brought to our shores, and at this time our country is working to assist refugees from tyranny in Cuba.

Since 1953, the waiting period for naturalization applicants has been reduced from 18 months to 45 days.

The administration also has made legislative recommendations to liberalize existing restrictions upon immigration while still safeguarding the national interest. It is imperative that our immigration policy be in the finest American tradition

of providing a haven for oppressed peoples and fully in accord with our obligation as a leader of the free world.

Conclusion

In concluding my final message to the Congress, it is fitting to look back to my first—to the aims and ideals I set forth on February 2, 1953: ² To use America's influence in world affairs to advance the cause of peace and justice, to conduct the affairs of the executive branch with integrity and efficiency, to encourage creative initiative in our economy, and to work toward the attainment of the well-being and equality of opportunity of all citizens.

Equally, we have honored our commitment to pursue and attain specific objectives. Among them, as stated 8 years ago: strengthening of the mutual security program; development of world trade and commerce; ending of hostilities in Korea; creation of a powerful deterrent force; practicing fiscal responsibility; checking the menace of inflation; reducing the tax burden; providing an effective internal security program; developing and conserving our natural resources; reducing governmental interference in the affairs of the farmer; strengthening and improving services by the Department of Labor, and the vigilant guarding of civil and social rights.

I do not close this message implying that all is well—that all problems are solved. For progress implies both new and continuing problems and, unlike Presidential administrations, problems rarely have terminal dates.

Abroad, there is the continuing Communist threat to the freedom of Berlin, an explosive situation in Laos, the problems caused by Communist penetration of Cuba, as well as the many problems connected with the development of the new nations in Africa. These areas, in particular, call for delicate handling and constant review.

At home, several conspicuous problems remain: promoting higher levels of employment, with special emphasis on areas in which heavy unemployment has persisted; continuing to provide for steady economic growth and preserving a sound currency; bringing our balance of payments into more reasonable equilibrium and continuing a high level of confidence in our national

⁸ BULLETIN of Feb. 9, 1953, p. 207.

and international financial systems; eliminating heavily excessive surpluses of a few farm commodities; and overcoming deficiencies in our health and educational programs.

Our goal always has been to add to the spiritual, moral, and material strength of our Nation. I believe we have done this. But it is a process that must never end. Let us pray that leaders of both the near and distant future will be able to

keep the Nation strong and at peace, that they will advance the well-being of all our people, that they will lead us on to still higher moral standards, and that, in achieving these goals, they will maintain a reasonable balance between private and governmental responsibility.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 12, 1961.

Secretary Herter Summarizes U.S. Foreign Policy Under the Eisenhower Administration, 1953–61

On January 6 Secretary Herter submitted his resignation as Secretary of State to President Eisenhower. Following is an exchange of letters between the President and Secretary Herter, together with a summary of U.S. foreign policy for the years 1953-61 which was enclosed in the Secretary's letter.

White House press release dated January 12

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

President Eisenhower to Secretary Herter

JANUARY 11, 1961

DEAR CHRIS: As Secretary of State for nearly two years, and for the two years just preceding as Under Secretary, you have made a distinguished contribution, for which the people of our country have cause for deep gratitude. As I accept your resignation, concluding your official service in this vital and important field as of January twentieth, I pay tribute to both your ability and devotion.

Never have you lost sight of our main goals. First, of course, we have sought to stay at peace, and this we have done. I know you find deep satisfaction in this, just as I do.

Notwithstanding the periods of crisis and peril the years have brought—and will continue to bring—we have demonstrated our will for peace, while safeguarding security and furthering justice and freedom. Collective security arrangements have been maintained and strengthened, preserving free peoples against Communist encroachment

and oppression. We have worked hard and long to bring under control the threat of nuclear war, through proposals for safeguarded international control measures, and patient and persistent negotiation to this end. We have sought to advance the use of the atom for peace. We have ranged our influence on the side of human dignity, and national and individual freedom and sought to achieve greater mutual understanding between the United States and other nations. We have helped other countries in the course of self-development through our mutual security programs and efforts. Despite all provocation and hostility, we have avoided being drawn away from our constructive efforts into a mere sterile struggle with the Communist bloc.

For the years that lie ahead, bound to be marked by grave and complex problems but bearing bright promise of progress, I know we both believe that the nation's best hope lies in continued pursuit of these objectives, and we both pray that our country may continue to march successfully toward them.

For your steady hand and wise counsel throughout our service together, and for the privilege I have had of working with you in close association, I am deeply grateful.

You have my best wishes for happy years ahead for yourself and your family.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Secretary Herter to President Eisenhower

JANUARY 6, 1961

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I hereby submit my resignation as Secretary of State, effective on January 20, 1961.

It has been an inspiring privilege to have had the opportunity of serving under your leadership. During the past eight years much has been accomplished under your command of United States foreign policy. I am enclosing a brief summary which tells the story only in part. During most of those years John Foster Dulles, a truly great American, was Secretary of State and the greater part of the accomplishments referred to in this summary were effected, or at least begun, during his incumbency.

With warmest personal regards and renewed expression of gratitude for the many kindnesses you have accorded me, I remain

Faithfully yours,

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

SUMMARY OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

United States Foreign Policy Under the Eisenhower Administration, 1953-1961

Introduction

During the past eight years while the United States has experienced stability and growth at home, abroad there have been widespread and profound changes.

Great historical forces have been at work which our country has some capability to influence but certainly not to control.

Man's developing control over disease is unbalancing nature's past ratios of deaths and births. Since President Eisenhower's first inaugural, the human race has been growing at a rate of about 40 million additional persons per year. Our world has about 300 million more people as President Eisenhower leaves office than in 1953. Since 1953 the number of independent nations in the world has increased by almost 30 percent.

There are two outstanding elements in the deep unrest and change we are witnessing around the world. Peoples are realizing that scientific and technological gains give promise for them and their children of a better life—if only the needed skills and capital plant can be accumulated. There is a new and urgent awareness that although the misery of man exists as a fact it need not continue to exist.

Just as strong is the yearning of peoples to govern themselves. Under bursting pressures for political independence, dependent territories are being transformed almost overnight into nations—some with little benefit of the nation-building process which is indispensable if they are to become fully responsible members of a world community.

The masses of people of the Soviet and Chinese empires, harnessed to do the work and the will of their master Communist parties, have sharply increased the power of the USSR and Red China. Although Communist imperialism has not captured any more governments since 1954, Communist hostility toward free nations has continued.

While gradually becoming aware of the catastrophic nature of nuclear war—the recognition of which had led the US in 1946 to propose internationalization of atomic energy—the Communists have yet to show serious interest in a responsible approach to disarmament. And so the world is in a highly disturbed and dangerous situation.

In these years of ever-present danger what has been the US effort to preserve security and freedom and to channel into constructive directions, as best we can, these surging forces which are rolling over our world?

T.

The United States has sought to strengthen collective security, deter the use of force, create international status in new areas of activity, progress toward safeguarded arms control, promote negotiation of outstanding international disputes, increase the role of the United Nations and make of the interdependence of a shrunken world a force for peace rather than a breeding ground for war. Each of these efforts is discussed in turn below.

A. Collective Security

Forty some countries have associated with the United States in regional or bilateral security pacts. These mutual security arrangements no longer are simply military alliances. They are the framework of consultative processes that day by

day are steadily improving the collaboration of free nations.

During these years NATO has evolved into an effective military and political instrument enabling the Atlantic Community to thwart Soviet efforts to dominate Western Europe.¹

In 1954, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization was created to strengthen the determination and capability of the nations of that area to resist the expansionist thrusts of Communist China. In recent years, certain additional nations of the area which are not members of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization have also come to understand and appreciate its importance for the preservation of freedom.

The Anzus treaty which has strengthened the close ties between Australia, New Zealand and the US is another illustration of how our security alliances contribute to the development of common purposes in other fields than military.

In 1954 at the Tenth Inter-American Conference at Caracas, there was promulgated the "Declaration of Solidarity" of the American States. It declared that the domination or control by the International Communist Movement of the political institutions of any American state would threaten us all and endanger the peace of the Americas. During recent years, the Organization of American States has further developed as an instrument of hemispheric cooperation. The August 1959 Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics in Santiago clearly demonstrated the determination of these Republics to maintain peace in the hemisphere through common action on problems creating international tensions. An outstanding example of this common action came in early 1959 when Panama was threatened by revolution fomented outside her borders. Prompt action by the Inter-American Peace Commission was an important factor in ending this threat. We are working continuously with the other American Republics in the Organization of American States and in the Inter-American Peace Commission to reduce international tensions in this Hemisphere, particularly in the Caribbean area where they are now most acute.

In the Middle East, the United States, although not a member, has strongly supported the Baghdad Pact organization which was established in 1955. Although the Government of Iraq has withdrawn, this organization—now known as the Central Treaty Organization—remains a solid instrument of collective security for the Northern Tier of States in the Middle East.

The situation in the Middle East today is clearly improved as compared with 1958 as a result of actions by the States in the area, the United Nations, and the United States.

President Eisenhower's reception during his "good will" trips in the free world has shown how significant these travels have been in the battle for the minds of men. His world-wide reputation as a man of peace has served strikingly to strengthen the cause of peace wherever he has gone.

Most of the countries he visited had never before welcomed an American President.

The purpose of such trips by the leader of the strongest free-world country was to demonstrate tangibly and at firsthand to the people of other lands that we value their friendship, and that we share their hopes and aspirations. The purpose was not to "negotiate" or to arrange treaties or take other detailed steps appropriate to diplomatic channels, but to strengthen and solidify friendship for the United States.

By the Declaration of Common Purpose of 1957² the United States and the United Kingdom demonstrated the extremely close relations which bind our two nations.

With American support, Germany has made a rapid economic recovery and is now among our strongest allies. In France, we are witnessing an inspiring example of national renewal. Free China's extraordinary economic development is a symbol to the entire Far East of how much more freedom can do to improve the lot of people than can slavery.

B. Deterrence of Force

The United States has sought to establish the principle of renunciation of aggressive force and has shown its ability and will to deter use of force.

At the time of the Suez episode in 1956 and the Israeli-Egyptian hostilities, the United Kingdom

¹Witnessing the importance attached to NATO by the United States for several years the US representative to the North Atlantic Council has participated in meetings of the Cabinet and NSC [National Security Council] when in Washington. [Footnote in original.]

^{*}For text, see Bullerin of Nov. 11, 1957, p. 789.

and France, and then Israel, responding to the overwhelming opinion of the United Nations, withdrew their armed forces and accepted a United Nations solution.

When Lebanon considered itself threatened from without and appealed to the United States for emergency aid, we responded with promptness and efficiency. When the emergency was relieved by United Nations action, we promptly withdrew our forces.

In the Far East, the Chinese Communists, with Soviet backing, initiated military action in 1958 designed, as they put it, to "expel the United States" from the Western Pacific. We stood beside the Republic of China in its successful resistance to that attack.

In October 1958, the Dulles-Chiang Declaration ³ memorialized the undertaking by the Republic of China that it would rely primarily upon peaceful principles and not upon force to secure the freeing of the mainland.

The United States and Japan signed in 1960 a new Security Treaty ' providing more equitable and workable relationships with this important Far Eastern ally.

C. International Status

We have sought acceptance for a new principle of international law—where national control has not been established, the nations should seek a maximum scope for international status.

Three United States proposals exemplify this approach.

1. Polar Areas

In April 1958, the United States proposed in the United Nations Security Council a system of international inspection of the Arctic area to reduce the danger of surprise attack over the north polar region and to reduce the danger of miscalculation. This proposal was vetoed by the Soviet Union.

In May 1958, the United States proposed that the countries which heretofore have shown particular interest in Antarctica, including the Soviet Union, join in negotiating a treaty to guarantee the peaceful use of Antarctica and continue international scientific cooperation there. The treaty has been ratified by ten signatories including the United States.⁵

2. Atoms for Peace

In his famous address at the United Nations on December 8, 1953,6 President Eisenhower proposed a method to "find the way by which the miraculous inventiveness of man shall not be dedicated to his death, but consecrated to his life."

Under the "Atoms for Peace" program, we have negotiated bilateral agreements with thirty-nine nations. Research reactor grants have been approved for seventeen nations. Negotiations are under way with others. We have developed close and constructive relations with EURATOM [European Atomic Energy Community], the Atomic Energy Community of France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The International Atomic Energy Agency, proposed by President Eisenhower, designed to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy around the world, was finally established in 1957. It gives promise of the beginnings of an international approach to the problems of atomic energy.

3. Outer Space

In January 1957, the United States proposed to the United Nations that steps be taken to ensure peaceful use of outer space. In January 1958, President Eisenhower proposed to the Soviet Union "that we agree that outer space should be used only for peaceful purposes."

We subsequently proposed in the United Nations a program of peaceful cooperation in outer space and the creation of an ad hoc committee on peaceful uses of outer space. The Soviet Union refused to participate in the initial committee that was created. It eventually joined, in December 1959, in establishing a United Nations 24-member committee on the peaceful uses of outer space. This committee is responsible for studying means for giving effect to programs in peaceful uses of outer space and is to make preparations for an international conference in 1961.

4. Arms Control

In 1957, the US, UK, France, and Canada put forward a program for reducing conventional

³ For text, see ibid., Nov. 10, 1958, p. 721.

⁴ For text, see ibid., Feb. 8, 1960, p. 184.

⁸ For text, see *ibid.*, Dec. 21, 1959, p. 911.

¹bid., Dec. 21, 1953, p. 847.

and nuclear armaments, which the Soviet Union rejected out of hand. The basic principles underlying this program were approved by the United Nations General Assembly by an overwhelming vote later that year. In 1958, President Eisenhower proposed to the Soviet Union that the US. USSR, and several other nations meet to consider technical problems connected with the prevention of surprise attack; the Soviet Union accepted this proposal, but its insistence on using the discussions to air political—rather than technical-proposals made the meetings fruitless. In 1960, the US submitted a comprehensive program for reduction of armaments, looking to the eventual goal of general and complete disarmament, to the Ten Nation Disarmament Commission. The Soviet Union did not even deign to reply: it walked out of the negotiations just before the US proposal was submitted.

The nuclear test suspension negotiations which at one time gave promise of success, after many months have yet to reach any conclusion.

D. International Negotiation

India-Pakistan Dispute over the Indus Waters

The United States has encouraged and assisted the World Bank in connection with the successful settlement of the serious dispute between India and Pakistan over the Indus Waters.

Negotiations with the Communists

- 1. We made the Korean armistice which ended the hostilities in Korea.
- 2. We participated in the Geneva Conference of 1954 which ended the hostilities in Indochina.
- 3. We continue to seek in the Warsaw talks with the Chinese Communists to assure that in the Taiwan area force should not be relied upon by either side.
- 4. We joined with the Soviet Union in concluding the Austrian Peace Treaty which liberated Austria.
- 5. In 1955, President Eisenhower met with the Soviet leaders at the Summit in Geneva. At that time, he presented his famous "Open Skies" proposal.
- 6. In 1958, we made a comprehensive agreement with the Soviet Union for exchanges in the fields of culture, technology and education. This agree-

ment operated successfully for two years and has been extended for two more.

We have endeavored to bring home to the peoples of the USSR a true picture of the United States. Vice President Nixon's trip to the Soviet Union in 1959 served to emphasize directly to the Soviet people the desire of the United States for peace and friendship.

7. In November 1958, the Soviet Union threatened to take unilateral action against Western rights in Berlin by May 1959 unless the three Western powers accepted the Soviet proposal for a so-called free city. The United States, United Kingdom and France refused, with full NATO support, to compromise their rights or to negotiate under duress. When the Soviet Union then indicated that its deadline was of no particular significance, the three Western powers agreed to negotiate concerning the question of Germany, including Berlin and a peace treaty, at a Foreign Ministers Conference. I spent ten weeks in Geneva in 1959 seeking a settlement of the German problem and, failing that, of a fair agreement on Berlin. This conference clarified and narrowed our differences with the Soviet Union but did not produce agreement. Nevertheless, West Berlin remains free.

At the invitation of President Eisenhower the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR visited the United States in 1959 and saw at first hand the power and the peacefulness of the American people.

In the spring of 1960 President Eisenhower stood ready to meet the Soviet leader at the planned Summit meeting in Paris. Soviet policy torpedoed the meeting.

E. United Nations

In the last eight years, the United States has repeatedly taken the lead in trying to strengthen the United Nations and the processes of international cooperation which the United Nations represents. A few examples follow.

- 1. The "Atoms for Peace" program was proposed by President Eisenhower to the United Nations in December 1953.
- 2. In the economic field, we played a leading role in bringing about a new specialized agency

⁷ For text of an agreement of Nov. 21, 1959, see *ibid.*, Dec. 28, 1959, p. 951.

of the United Nations: the Special Fund. This Fund, which was set up by the United Nations General Assembly, provides resources for broad regional and basic technical assistance and for survey projects more extensive than those financed by the United Nations Technical Assistance Program.

As previously mentioned, the United States also took the lead at the General Assembly in creating a committee on outer space.

4. We have continued to try to strengthen the United Nations procedures. Thus in January 1958 the United States renewed its proposal to restrict use of the veto in the Security Council. This offer was refused by the Soviet Union.

5. When the 1958 crisis arose in the Middle East, we promptly notified the United Nations of the action that we were taking in Lebanon to meet that crisis and called for an emergency session of the General Assembly to deal with the crisis. President Eisenhower proposed measures to counter the immediate threat in Lebanon and Jordan, and also proposed long-range measures to improve basic conditions in the Middle East namely an Arab Development Institution, a standby United Nations force, and possibly a United Nations study of Middle Eastern arms control.

6. We cooperated vigorously with other nations in the General Assembly to resist Soviet attempts to weaken or destroy the Organization during the Congo crisis. We have wholeheartedly supported the United Nations in its complex task of keeping the peace in chaotic Congo.

7. We have strongly supported the General Assembly in the adoption of resolutions condemning offenses against mankind, such as the wholesale murder of the people of Tibet by the Chinese Communists and the brutal Soviet military repression of the Hungarian people within the borders of their homeland.

From the outset of this Administration the United States Ambassador to the United Nations has sat as a member of the President's Cabinet, an arrangement which was inaugurated to strengthen the Ambassador's hand in carrying out his responsibilities.

In recent years, there has been a growing clarification of understanding around the world of the real purpose of the Communist leaders—to subject all the world to the dominant influence and control of international Communism. In the Middle East, the designs of Communism are now far

more clearly realized than a few years ago. Brutal Chinese Communist repression in Tibet and border incursions and demands against India have brought home aggressive Communist designs more clearly to the peoples of South Asia. In Southeast Asia, liberty-loving peoples are struggling successfully to remain masters in their newly built national homes. In Europe, there are a number of inspiring examples of national renewal and recession of Communist influence.

F. Growth and Interdependence

President Eisenhower's policies have been based on a belief that economic growth and interdependence are necessary conditions for stable and free nations. Here are a number of things that the Eisenhower Administration has done in the last eight years to promote that growth and interdependence:

1. It has strongly supported the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program. At President Eisenhower's request the Congress in 1958 strengthened and extended this program for a period of four years, the longest single extension during the 25-year history of the program. The value of American foreign trade (excluding military exports) in 1953 was \$23.2 billion and in 1959 was \$31.5 billion. In 1960 our foreign trade will be over \$34 billion.

2. In 1957 the Congress, at the request of President Eisenhower, established the United States Development Loan Fund. The Congress provided an initial appropriation of \$300 million. This was a major step to meet the needs of less developed countries for loans on terms less rigorous than those offered from existing sources. In 1958, 1959 and 1960 the Congress appropriated a total of \$1.65 billion more for the Development Loan Fund. It was the first United States financial institution set up specifically to help less developed countries. In its short life the Fund has made a significant contribution to economic growth. Qualifying projects awaiting its review are far more numerous than the Fund can handle.

3. The United States has also moved vigorously to encourage the flow of private investment to less developed and other free nations. Under the Eisenhower Investment Guarantee Program which provides insurance against noncommercial risks nearly 40 nations have signed agreements and considerably over \$200 million in insurance contracts

have been issued. The United States has negotiated and sought to negotiate treaties designed to create more favorable conditions for private investment abroad. We have encouraged and assisted the creation in foreign countries of development banks to make loans to private enterprise and of local productivity centers to render that enterprise more productive. We encouraged the creation in 1956 of the International Finance Corporation, as an affiliate of the World Bank, to make investments in private enterprise abroad.

4. In February 1959, at Presidential request, the Congress authorized \$3.175 and \$1.375 billion increases in the United States subscriptions to the World Bank and International Fund.

5. The President also authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to discuss with other governments the possible establishment of an International Development Association, as an affiliate of the World Bank. These discussions were fruitful, the agency has been created, and we may expect to see it in operation in the near future, helping to mobilize free world resources to meet the less developed countries' need for financing on flexible terms. The Congress has authorized \$320 million and appropriated \$74 million as US contribution to this agency.

6. At United States initiative, eighteen European nations have joined Canada and the United States in reconstituting the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. This organization will permit more effective cooperation in promoting sound economic growth in the free world and in mobilizing the resources of its industrialized members to help the newly-developing lands.*

7. The United States took the lead in establishment of an institution to promote economic development in Latin America. On April 9, 1959, the charter of a \$1 billion Inter-American Bank was initialed in Washington. The ratification of this agreement by the United States and by all the other American states—except Cuba—has brought into being a sizeable new source of funds for economic development loans to our good neighbors. The Bank's charter also provides for assisting in the development of managerial and technical skills, and the Bank will assist in social development projects where necessary.

In the Act of Bogotá (1960) we joined with

Latin American states to assist in large-scale attack on the problem of improving living standards. The Congress has authorized \$500 million for financing social development activities in this area.

8. In August 1958, President Eisenhower offered the cooperation of the United States in the establishment of an Arab regional development financing program if the Middle Eastern states concerned were prepared to support such a venture. Exchanges of views among these states have taken place and the initiative now lies with them.

9. A Common Market for Europe has long been officially supported by President Eisenhower and in January 1958 the six-nation Common Market of Western Europe became a reality. Measures have also been taken to create an area of freer trade among seven other nations of Western Europe. In addition, Western European currencies have become more freely exchangeable and there is a strong movement for broader economic cooperation in Western Europe. The support of the United States played no small part in these accomplishments.

10. The United States has also moved to encourage and participate in the study of key raw material problems of particular concern to less developed countries. Through our good offices and on our initiative, the International Coffee Study Group was established in June 1958 to consider possible means of dealing with problems arising in international trade of coffee. Through this study group the Mexico City Emergency Coffee Agreement was continued and expanded to consider the present imbalance in world coffee supply and demand. The United States encouraged the establishment of the new International Coffee Agreement in 1959. It also participated in the organization of the International Lead and Zinc Study Group in 1959; it is a member of this study group, as well as all of the other international commodity study groups which deal with rubber, cotton, wool, rice, grains, citrus fruits, cocoa, olive oil, and coconuts and coconut products. The United States at the ECOSOC meeting in July 1958 agreed also to become a member of the Commission on International Commodity Trade, which considers general problems relating to international trade in basic commodities, and has continued its active participation in this Commission.

11. On the initiative of President Eisenhower

^{*} For background, see ibid., Jan. 2, 1961, p. 8.

^o For text, see ibid., Oct. 3, 1960, p. 537.

an International Food for Peace Conference was held in May 1959 to discuss ways and means of utilizing wheat to relieve hunger and to promote economic development among the less developed countries of the free world. This Conference established a Food for Peace Wheat Utilization Committee to consider specific problems, such as how to make more effective use of wheat in improving living standards. This committee has since held several meetings, and other wheat exporting countries have expressed their willingness to cooperate to the fullest possible extent in carrying out the objectives of the Food for Peace program. The President proposed further action to fulfill this program in his September 1960 appearance before the United Nations General Assembly.

12. The President's address at the United Nations also contained a five-point program designed to promote the security and the economic well-being of the new African nations.

13. Parallel with these new initiatives, the Eisenhower Administration has continued vigorously to support and strengthen the Mutual Security Program, which provides economic and military aid to free countries around the world.

14. The Administration has moved energetically to deal with our unfavorable balance of payments with other nations. We have constantly and forcefully urged the removal of trade restrictions on American goods. By the end of 1960 most of our trading partners had removed discrimination and had taken significant steps to reduce quantitative restrictions against our exports.

In conclusion, President Eisenhower's foreign policy has rested on two simple propositions: Peace, liberty, and well-being for the United States. This depends in good part on the peace, liberty, and well-being of other nations.

I submit this brief summary to highlight the

specific efforts made during the last eight years to achieve our foreign policy objectives.

The condition of the world, as outlined in the opening paragraphs, still leaves much to be done if these objectives are to be achieved.

Serious tensions must still be relieved, and legitimate human needs still remain to be met. The courses charted in the past eight years should provide the basis for continuing progress to this end.

United States and Bulgaria Open Claims Negotiations

Press release 14 dated January 11

Representatives of the United States will begin negotiations with representatives of the Bulgarian Government at Washington on January 12 on certain outstanding financial issues between the United States and Bulgaria.

The United States will seek in the forthcoming negotiations to arrive at a final settlement of outstanding claims of U.S. nationals against Bulgaria.

In August 1955 the Government of the United States, acting under the terms of the treaty of peace signed at Paris on February 10, 1947, and under international law, vested certain Bulgarian assets which had remained blocked in the United States since World War II. This action, authorized under Public Law 285, 84th Congress, provided for the distribution of the proceeds of the vested assets to American nationals having claims against Bulgaria.

The adjudication of American claims against Bulgaria in accordance with Public Law 285 was completed on August 9, 1959, and awards (exclusive of interest) were made totaling \$4.6 million. The available funds for compensation to recipients of awards total about \$2.7 million.

This We Believe

by Andrew H. Berding
Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs ¹

My dear friends on both sides of the Atlantic: I am grateful to you for the opportunity to participate in this unique international program which links the Rotary Clubs of Scranton and West Berlin by transoceanic telephone. I am particularly happy to be able in this way to convey to Mayor [Franz] Amrehn and the free people of West Berlin the best wishes of all Americans for a happy and prosperous New Year. I express to them our sincere hope that the year 1961 will bring closer the restoration of all Berlin as the capital of a Germany reunified in peace and freedom.

My pleasure in appearing on this program is multiplied by the fact that twice in the last 3 years I have been privileged to be in West Berlin, once with Secretary Dulles and once with Secretary Herter. I was inspired by the picture I saw there of a stalwart, energetic, resourceful people, determined to protect their freedoms and to strive for national independence. They were confident, industrious, prosperous. The shops were bright and full of new products. Despite the political clouds that hung over it, this was essentially a happy city.

Just across the border, the East Berlin I could see was in dismal contrast. The devastation of the last war was only too evident. There was an absence of life, of brightness, of real progress.

If all the peoples of the world could only queue up to visit the two parts of Berlin and see for themselves the vivid contrast between life under democracy and life under communism, the Communist threat would soon disappear.

As we stand in the first days of the New Year and look back over the past decade and a half, we find that a unique relationship has developed between the people of the United States and the beleaguered citizens of Free Berlin. During this critical period Berlin has been a focal point in the global struggle between Soviet imperialism and the free world. In a true sense it may be said that Berlin has borne the brunt of the postwar Soviet drive to divide Germany and absorb it into the Soviet empire.

When it was evident that the United States and its Western allies had no intention of permitting the Soviets to achieve their objectives in Germany, Berlin became subjected to a constant and relentless Soviet campaign of threats and pressure.

The pressures have been as subtle as the unpredictable stoppages of truck traffic on the 110 miles of autobahn linking Berlin with West Germany and the rest of the free world. They have been as harsh as the abortive blockade of 1948–1949 imposed by the Soviets in an effort to starve the city into submission.

The campaign of threats has also varied in nature and intensity, but it, too, has been constant. It was climaxed by the Khrushchev ultimatum of November 1958 calling for the withdrawal of Western forces from Berlin and the abandonment of West Berlin to inevitable Communist absorption. This Soviet demand has been accompanied by the specter of a separate Soviet-East German peace treaty, with its implied threat to Allied and West German access to Berlin.

But the effect of these Soviet tactics has been

¹Address made at Scranton, Pa., on Jan. 9 before the Rotary Club of Scranton and the Rotary Club of West Berlin, Germany, by transoceanic telephone (press release 12).

quite the opposite than that intended. Instead of fear, discouragement, and resignation, which the Kremlin had hoped to create, we have seen a stiffening of resolve, a stubborn refusal to lose heart, and a firm determination to remain free. This has become a source of pride to free men everywhere.

West Berlin's Position

For those unfamiliar with the Berlin problem, the situation there is understandably paradoxical. Viewed from a traditional military point of view, West Berlin would be extremely difficult to defend against an attack launched by the nearly half million Soviet and East German forces which surround it. Yet the United States, Great Britain, and France are solemnly pledged to maintain their garrisons there "as long as their responsibilities require it" and to defend the city against an attack from any quarter.

From an economic point of view, too, West Berlin's position is unique. While it can boast a remarkable economic recovery which has seen it rise from the rubble to become free Germany's largest industrial city, West Berlin is nevertheless unlikely to achieve economic self-sufficiency under present circumstances.

All this can become understandable only when the true significance of Berlin is clearly comprehended. For Berlin is no ordinary city, and its role in contemporary history is no ordinary role. Berlin means many things to many people.

To the Soviets West Berlin has long been a bitter irritant or, in Mr. Khrushchev's words, a "cancer." Its climate of freedom and impressive prosperity stands in sharp contrast to the denial of personal freedom and the drab economic situation in the surrounding Communist-controlled area. It gives the lie to Communist dogma and propaganda and makes more difficult the bolshevization of East Germany.

For the free people of the Federal Republic and the 16 million East Germans living under Communist domination, cruelly and arbitrarily separated from their relatives and compatriots, West Berlin has become a rallying point and a symbol of their hope for the eventual reunification of their country.

For the East Germans, West Berlin not only provides an avenue of contact with the free world to which they yearn to belong but also a refuge to which they can flee when life under communism has become unbearable to them.

The continued maintenance of freedom in West Berlin is also of great significance to the millions in Eastern Europe to whom the city is a beacon of hope and a symbol of the struggle of free men everywhere to preserve their freedom.

It seems hardly necessary to remind either an American or a West Berlin audience of the stake which the United States and the rest of the free world have in the preservation of West Berlin's freedom. The loss of that freedom would set in motion a chain of events which would have most serious political consequences.

But the loss of West Berlin must also be viewed in human terms. We are dealing here not with an abstract political problem but with the fate of two and a quarter million people who have courageously stood their ground in the shadow of massive Soviet-bloc power. Their loss of freedom would have a disastrous effect on the morale of free people everywhere.

The men in Moscow are well aware of why Berlin is so important to the free world. That is why the Communist rulers have chosen Berlin as one of their priority targets in the cold war.

Berlin, therefore, is a key test of Western determination and good faith in upholding the rights of free men against the encroachments of Communist power.

Reunification of Germany the Only Solution

The United States and its Western allies believe that the Berlin problem can be solved only within the context of the reunification of Germany. The efforts of the Western Powers and the Federal Republic to bring about the reunification of Germany have been numerous-but fruitless. The three Western Powers, and in recent years the Federal Republic, have proposed that reunification be carried out through the formation of a truly representative all-German government. Such a government, we have insisted, can come into being only as a result of free all-German elections. We have also maintained that a reunited Germany should be free to decide for itself its internal political, social, and economic structure and what international commitments of a political or military nature it desires to undertake.

For the Soviets free elections are anathema, since they would inevitably result in the rejection of the Communist system in East Germany and the return of that area to the free world. A clear demonstration of this is the West Berlin elections of December 1958, held at the height of the crisis created by the Soviet threat against the city. Despite the fact that they were subjected to all kinds of Communist pressure, the free people of West Berlin went to the polls in unprecedented numbers and administered a resounding defeat to the Communists by giving them less than 2 percent of their votes.

One of the Soviet stipulations in connection with a reunification plan is that the so-called "social gains" in the Soviet Zone—that is, the Communist system—must be preserved. It is worth noting that since 1949 over two and a half million East Germans have found these "social gains" so unattractive that they have rejected them by fleeing to the free society of West Berlin and the German Federal Republic. This movement, whereby men vote in essence with the soles of their shoes, steadily continues. In this last year 200,000 refugees from East Germany have come to the Federal Republic, the majority of them through West Berlin.

In response to our call for free elections the Soviets have invariably made counterproposals which omit free elections. They have proposed a loose confederation based on parity between 52 million West Germans and 16 million East Germans. Each group would have an independent government. This proposal, if accepted, would serve the Soviet purpose of perpetuating the division of Germany. It would isolate the Federal Republic and open it up to Communist infiltration from the east.

We have sought in vain to make clear to the Soviets that, while a divided Germany involves a constant threat to peace in Europe, a reunified Germany would not constitute a threat to the security of the Soviet Union. We have offered

to join in international guarantees to this end.

As we look to the future it is probable that the West will again engage in talks with the Soviets on the problem of Germany and Berlin. On the basis of past experience it would be unrealistic for us to expect an easy or speedy solution. Certainly there is nothing in Mr. Khrushchev's recent public statements to indicate that Soviet objectives with respect to Germany and Berlin have changed one iota, although there has been some apparent change in Soviet tone and tactics.

While it would be inappropriate for me to speak for the new American administration, I feel safe in predicting that in any future negotiations on the problem of Germany, including Berlin, we will continue to be guided by the following principles:

1. We believe in unity for the German people in one nation under a government of their own choice.

2. We believe in freedom of choice for a reunified Germany to determine its internal political, economic, and social structure and its international relationships.

3. We will take no action which will expose the two and a quarter million free people of West Berlin to Communist control or threaten their essential ties with the Federal Republic.

As Americans we take pride in the record of the United States in honoring both its legal and moral obligations. In relation to our commitments in Berlin this record will remain inviolate.

In conclusion, permit me to say a few words in German. Zum Schluss erlauben Sie mir ein paar Worte auf deutsch. Ich möchte Ihnen, Herrn Bürgermeister, und den tapferen Bürgern Berlins meine besten Wünsche und die des amerikanischen Volkes für ein glückliches und freies Neues Jahr aussprechen. In English this is: I should like to express to you, Mayor Amrehn, and to the courageous citizens of Berlin my best wishes and those of the American people for a happy New Year in freedom.

New State Department Building Dedicated



NEW STATE EXTENSION, dedicated on January 5 at a ceremony held in the south lobby just inside the diplomatic entrance at 22d and C Streets, NW. Secretary Herter spoke briefly to an audience that included Secretary-designate Dean Rusk, members of the diplomatic corps, Members of Congress, and administration officials. In his remarks Mr. Herter made special mention of the Foreign Service roll of honor, a marble plaque which lists Foreign Service personnel who have lost their lives in the performance of their duties. Formerly located in the lobby of the older part of the building, it has been moved to the lobby of the diplomatic entrance. A color guard of United States Marines flanked the plaque during the ceremony, and the Marine Corps Band played before Deputy Under Secretary Henderson introduced Mr. Herter.

The newly extended building covers an area of four square blocks between Virginia Avenue and C Street and 21st and 23d Streets and brings under one roof approximately 7,500 employees and almost all of the Department's Washington operations, including the International Cooperation Administration. It contains an 800-seat auditorium near the 23d Street entrance and an international conference room, with a seating capacity of approximately 425, which can accommodate delegates from 103 nations. Both the auditorium and the international conference room are equipped with facilities for simultaneous interpretation and radio and television coverage. Additional rooms for conferences and committee meetings and a delegates' lounge adjoin the international conference room, and there are two or three general conference rooms on each floor.

On the seven floors of office space the geographic and functional bureaus and the major organizational units are arranged in vertical patterns with most of the assistant secretaries' offices located on the sixth floor. The Secretary's office is on the seventh floor and overlooks the Lincoln Memorial and the Potomac. Adjoining it is a small private dining room with kitchen facilities and a lounge. On the eighth floor there is a dining room furnished with a horseshoe table that will accommodate 124 guests at state dinners. Reception rooms and a special kitchen for catering service adjoin the dining room.

The Department's new library is located in the south and central part of the new extension, covering a total area of 58,000 square feet on the second, third, and fourth floors. The book stacks are on four levels, served by an elevator and a book lift, and will house the present Departmental collection of 500,000 volumes, with room for expansion.



Above, THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Below, THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ROOM



January 30, 1961

U.S. Voluntary Relief Agencies Expand Congo Feeding Programs

Press release 20 dated January 13

The Department of State announced on January 13 that a second U.S. voluntary relief agency will undertake an emergency feeding program to help avert famine in the Congo. The Seventh-day Adventists Welfare Services, which has maintained medical dispensaries in the Congo for a number of years, has been given 80,000 pounds each of surplus U.S. nonfat dry milk, corn meal, and rice to assist in launching a pilot feeding project in Kasai and Katanga Provinces in the Congo.

Meantime, in view of the serious food situation which has developed in the Congo, a food distribution program which Church World Service (CWS), a voluntary relief organization sponsored by U.S. Protestant churches, has been operating there is being stepped up considerably with expanded donations of surplus foods by the U.S. Government.

In addition to approximately 855,000 pounds of dry milk and 200,000 pounds of flour originally allocated to CWS for its 1961 feeding program in the Congo, the United States recently donated approximately 1,600,000 pounds of rice to CWS for emergency distribution in Kasai Province. Approximately one-third of these commodities has already been shipped. CWS has also sent drugs valued at more than \$500,000 donated by U.S. pharmaceutical houses to the Congo.

The grants of food to U.S. voluntary relief agencies for emergency distribution in the Congo are supplementary to substantial quantities of food which the U.S. Government is providing through the United Nations to help ease the food crisis in the Congo. The United States has also made known its readiness to supply additional quantities of surplus agricultural commodities for this purpose.

These food shipments through the United Nations include 2,200,000 pounds of dry milk, authorized last September, and 13,200,000 pounds of corn meal which is now being shipped to the Congo at a scheduled rate of 3,300,000 pounds a month, with the first shipment due to arrive in Matadi, Congo, February 7 or 8. Most of the dry milk has already been shipped to the Congo in vessels which sailed from U.S. ports the latter part of 1960. The first shipment left Charleston, S.C., in

August, another in October from Duluth, Minn., one in November from Green Bay, Wis., and two in December from Norfolk, Va.

U.S. emergency shipments of food to the Congo originally started when the crisis developed there last summer. Initial supplies were airlifted in order to reach their destination at the earliest possible time. Airlifts included approximately 220,000 pounds of flour from U.S. stocks which were available at Lomé, Togo, and approximately 600,000 pounds of flour from U.S. Army stocks in Frankfurt, Germany.

The United States also airlifted at least 200,000 individual Army "C" rations to the Congo during the early part of the food crisis. In addition 100,000 pork-free rations were shipped in by sea.

Total cost to the U.S. Government of foods made available to the Congo so far, including transportation costs, is estimated in excess of \$2 million. The foods came primarily from surplus stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

U.S. Expresses Regret for Incident Involving Nigerian Diplomat

Following is the text of a note on behalf of the U.S. Government delivered on January 12 to Julius M. Udochi, Ambassador of Nigeria at Washington, concerning refusal of service at Charlottesville, Va., on January 5 to C. C. Uchuno, Second Secretary of the Nigerian Embassy.

Press release 17 dated January 12

JANUARY 12, 1961

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to refer to reports appearing in the local press since January 6 indicating that Mr. C. C. Uchuno, Second Secretary of the Nigerian Embassy, was refused service at a restaurant located in the railway station in the city of Charlottesville, Virginia, on January 5, 1961.

I am requesting the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has jurisdiction in the matter, to make a full investigation and the Department of State will communicate further with you once his report is received. In the meantime, I wish to express my profound regret for any discriminatory treatment shown to Mr. Uchuno, with the hope that you will understand that this discourteous act is in no way indicative

of the feeling of the Government or the people of the United States toward the Government and people of the Federation of Nigeria.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

His Excellency Julius M. Udochi, Nigerian Ambassador.

Clarence Randall Submits Report on Foreign Economic Policy

On January 3 Clarence B. Randall submitted to President Eisenhower his resignation as Special Assistant to the President in the Field of Foreign Economic Policy and as Chairman of the Council on Foreign Economic Policy, to be effective January 20.1 Appended to his letter of resignation was the following résumé covering the period of his White House service.

JANUARY 3, 1961

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It has been my privilege to serve you during virtually your entire Administration, first as your Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy,² then as your Special Consultant on Trade, and since July 10, 1956 as your Special Assistant in the area of foreign economic policy. On that date you also directed that I assume the chairmanship of the Council on Foreign Economic Policy.³

During this period I have in addition carried out four special assignments of varying character in the foreign field. In the summer of 1953 I undertook a special mission to Turkey, the purpose of which was to make recommendations as to what most urgently needed to be done by an underdeveloped country with a view to attracting foreign private investment capital. In January 1956 I carried out a second mission to Turkey at the request of the Secretary of State, and the

Secretary of the Treasury, in connection with matters which they then had under negotiation. In May of 1960 I went to Spain as the United States representative at the opening of the new training institute for the career service staffs of the Spanish Government, which had received American support. Then in September of 1960 I was the United States representative in Geneva at the opening of the new negotiations on trade barriers held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

My principal responsibility in the field of foreign economic policy has been the coordination of policy among the various Departments and Agencies. Whenever a problem in this field has crossed departmental lines, it has been my endeavor, acting solely by personal initiative, to bring about mutual understanding and unity of purpose before new policy was put into effect. Assisted by my small but able staff, I did this informally from day to day. Then as major issues began to shape up, I saw to it that they were laid before the Council on Foreign Economic Policy where consensus could be arrived at more formally by personal discussion among top-level officials.

You directed that the Council on Foreign Economic Policy have the following membership: the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Agriculture, or their principal deputies, your Special Assistant for Economic Affairs, your Special Assistant for National Security Affairs, and a member of the Council of Economic Advisers. Your Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination was added as a member in later instructions. I was directed to invite heads of other departments and agencies to participate in meetings when matters of direct concern to them came under consideration. Pursuant thereto, I regularly invited the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, or their principal deputies.

In order that I might be fully advised on the foreign activities and problems of the Government, you invited me to attend meetings of the Cabinet and the National Security Council, and

¹ For an exchange of letters between President Eisenhower and Mr. Randall, see White House press release dated January 10.

³ For background, see BULLETIN of Aug. 31, 1953, p. 279. ⁸ For a letter from the President to Mr. Randall, see

ibid., July 23, 1956, p. 143.

⁴ For a statement by Mr. Randall, see *ibid.*, Sept. 19, 1960, p. 453.

asked me to establish appropriate working relations with the National Security Council, the National Advisory Council on International Financial and Monetary Problems, and such other groups within Government as might be necessary.

Foremost among the matters to which I may have made some contribution has been the advancement of a liberal trade policy in world affairs, for which you have provided constant inspiration and leadership. It has not been easy at all times to withstand the importunities of those who, for their own short term advantage, would retard the long term national benefit. But the leadership of the Administration in this field has gone steadily forward. Trade barriers the world around have been steadily reduced, and the unquestioned leadership of the United States in this movement has not only been of great advantage to our own economy, but has strengthened immeasurably the economy of the entire free world.

It would be of little value to attempt to list in detail all the various subjects as to which my office played some part in arriving at common ground where foreign economic policy questions were involved, but a few might be noted that would illustrate the scope of our endeavors.

We dealt with such matters as the extent of controls on trade with the Sino-Soviet Bloc, the effect of surplus agricultural commodity disposal on the markets of friendly nations, and the entire range of international commodity problems. We assisted in arriving at common positions with respect to the economic aspects of many international conferences. Often we were asked to develop agreement with respect to proposed pieces of legislation, such as P.L. 480 and the extension of the Sugar Act.

Frequently the National Security Council requested the Council on Foreign Economic Policy to develop proposals in such areas as the effect of the antitrust laws on U.S. trade and investment policy, economic defense matters, and special questions having to do with unusual trade competition from various particular countries. Tax questions affecting foreign economic policy were referred to us by the National Advisory Council.

Often the Council on Foreign Economic Policy acted on its own motion to initiate policy as, for example, with respect to the extent of differentials

under the Buy American executive order, the effect on the United States of the formation of the European Common Market and the Free Trade Area, acquisitions for, and disposals from, the supplemental stockpile, agricultural assistance to developing countries where crops produced were in surplus in the United States, antitrust questions in connection with the European Coal and Steel Community, the stimulation of private foreign investment, the economic aspects of the development of Africa South of the Sahara, the encouragement of private home ownership in the developing countries, Asian regional economic cooperation, and a great number of special problems in the field of international travel.

Further to equip myself for my responsibility, I made it a practice from time to time to visit our embassies in various parts of the world. In the course of each such visit, I held a conference participated in by all of the senior members of the embassy staff. I first reviewed for them pending questions in the field of foreign economic policy, and then in turn sought their advice and counsel. I particularly sought to be alerted as to new questions that might be shaping up. I did this in South Asia, Africa, the Middle East, the Far East, and in Europe. Invariably I was able to bring home to the Council new insight into old problems, or to suggest to them the imminence of new problems.

From time to time I received direct assignments from you that were special in their nature. For example, pursuant to your instructions I prepared a report on International Travel which the Congress had requested by the Mutual Security Act, and I coordinated the views of the various Departments with respect to the Fairless Report on the Mutual Security Program.

Often the Council on Foreign Economic Policy was convened for the dissemination of information, as distinguished from discussion looking toward formal action. These conferences covered a wide range of problems, such as those relating to the International Labor Organization, the Economic Commission for Europe, the pros and cons of specific import control actions such as in the fields of lead, zinc, and oil, balance of payments problems, and the economic aspects of the Cuban situation. On these occasions some well-informed

officer was asked to give all of the Departments the benefit of his thinking on the problem at hand.

Soviet economic penetration activities were discussed regularly on the basis of reports and brief-

ings by appropriate officials.

One of the most significant recent discussions within the Council has had to do with the broad subject of how the Government might establish new guidelines for United States policy with respect to organizations of workers in underdeveloped countries, to the end that democratic elements within those organizations might be

strengthened.

One further function which was specially assigned to me was that of simplifying and strengthening the structure of interagency committees. In carrying this forward, several ad hoc committees were terminated, the Economic Defense Advisory Committee and the Advisory Committee for Export Control relationship was simplified, and a reporting system was established within the Cabinet Secretariat to give continuous supervision with respect to the establishment and continuing need for such interagency committees.

Ad hoc committees when established were given precise terms of reference with provision for dissolution upon completion of their tasks. Where necessary, new permanent committees were established as follows: the Trade Policy Committee, the Interdepartmental Travel Policy Committee, and the Supplemental Stockpile Advisory Committee on Barter.

As one of its functions, the Council on Foreign Economic Policy maintained a Handbook on Foreign Economic Policy which was kept current by periodic loose-leaf insertions. This Handbook was used extensively throughout Government as a ready reference to current foreign economic policy.

At no time has administrative responsibility been vested in my office, and I am fully convinced that this was sound. My function has been solely one of proposing and coordinating ideas and policies. My entire purpose has been to carry out as faithfully as possible those policies which you had initiated, and as to which I knew that you held strong convictions.

Sincerely yours,

CLARENCE B. RANDALL

President Delegates Authority for Administration of P.L. 480

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER'

Administration of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as Amended

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. Department of Agriculture. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this order, the functions conferred upon the President by Titles I and IV of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1691-1694; 1731-1736) are hereby delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) The administration on behalf of the United States of the credit provisions of agreements entered into pursuant to Title IV of the Act (including the receiving of payments under agreements) shall be performed by such Federal agency or agencies as shall hereafter be designated therefor by the President.

(c) The Department of Agriculture shall transmit to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to the Committees on Agriculture and Appropriations thereof the reports required by the provisions of paragraph (5) of the act of August 13, 1957, 71 Stat. 345 (7 U.S.C. 1704a).

Sec. 2. Department of State—administration of Title II. The functions conferred upon the President by Title II of the Act (7 U.S.C. 1701-1709) are hereby delegated to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 3. Department of State—other functions. (a) The functions of negotiating and entering into agreements with friendly nations or organizations of friendly nations conferred upon the President by the Act are hereby delegated to the Secretary of State.

(b) All functions under the Act, however vested, delegated or assigned, shall be subject to the responsibilities of the Secretary of State with respect to the foreign policy of the United States as such policy relates to such functions.

(c) The provisions of Part II of Executive Order No. 10893 of November 8, 1960,² are hereby extended and made applicable to the functions provided for in the Act and to United States agencies and personnel concerned with the administration abroad of such functions.

SEC. 4. Foreign currencies. (a) (1) The amounts of foreign currencies which accrue under Title I of the Act to be used for the loans described in section 104(g) of the Act, and the amounts of such currencies to be used for loans by the Export-Import Bank pursuant to section 4(d) (5) of this order, shall be the amounts thereof specified, or shall be the amounts thereof corresponding to the dollar amounts specified, for such loans in sales

¹ No. 10900; 26 Fed. Reg. 143.

² For text, see Bulletin of Dec. 5, 1960, p. 869.

agreements entered into pursuant to section 3(a) of this order. The Department of State may allocate or transfer to the Development Loan Fund foreign currencies to be used for loans made by the latter under section 104(g) of the Act in pursuance of section 4(d)(7)(i) hereof.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in section 4(a)(1) hereof and except as otherwise required by law (74 Stat. 233; 238; section 104(h) of the Act), and, if applicable, within the amounts purchasable with the several appropriations, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall from time to time fix amounts of foreign currencies which accrue under Title I of the Act to be used for the purposes described in the respective lettered paragraphs of section 104 of the Act. To the extent necessary, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall allocate among the Government agencies concerned the amounts of foreign currencies so fixed.

(3) The function conferred upon the President by the penultimate proviso of section 104 of the Act of waiving the applicability of section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953 (31 U.S.C. 724), is hereby delegated to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prescribe regulations governing the purchase, custody, deposit, transfer, and sale of foreign currencies received under the Act.

(c) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be deemed to limit section 3 of this order, and the provisions of subsection (b) of this section shall not be deemed to limit subsection (a) thereof.

(d) The purposes described in the lettered paragraphs of section 104 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 1704) shall be carried out, with foreign currencies made available in consonance with law and the provisions of this order, as follows:

(1) Those under section 104(a) of the Act by the Department of Agriculture.

(2) Those under section 104(b) of the Act by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. The function conferred upon the President by that section of determining, from time to time, materials to be contracted for or to be purchased for a supplemental stockpile is hereby delegated to the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

(3) Those under section 104(c) of the Act by the Department of Defense or the Department of State, as those agencies shall agree, or in the absence of agreement, as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine.

(4) Those under sections 104(d) and 104(e) of the Act by the Department of State, except to the extent that section 104(e) pertains to the loans referred to in subsection (d) (5) of this section.

(5) Those under section 104(e) of the Act by the Export-Import Bank of Washington to the extent that section 104(e) pertains to loans governed by that portion of such section added by the act of August 13, 1957, 71 Stat. 345.

(6) Those under section 104(f) of the Act by the respective agencies of the Government having authority to pay United States obligations abroad.

(7) (i) Those under section 104(g) of the Act by the Department of State and by the Development Loan Fund, as they shall agree. (ii) The function conferred upon the President by section 104(g) of the Act of determining the manner in which the loans provided for in section 104(g) shall be made is hereby delegated to the Secretary of State with respect to loans made by the Department of State pursuant to the assignment of purposes effected under item (i) of this paragraph, and to the Development Loan Fund with respect to loans made by the Development Loan Fund pursuant to such assignment of purposes. (iii) As used herein, the term "the Development Loan Fund" means the Managing Director of the Development Loan Fund, acting subject to the immediate supervision and direction of the board of directors of the Development Loan Fund; but, notwithstanding the foregoing, the Development Loan Fund, with respect to this order, shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of State.

(8) Those under sections 104(h), 104(o), 104(p), and 104(q) of the Act by the Department of State.

(9) Those under sections 104(i) and 104(m) of the Act by the United States Information Agency.

(10) Those under section 104(j) of the Act by the Department of State and by the United States Information Agency in accordance with the division of responsibilities for the administration of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 6) provided by Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953 of (67 Stat. 642) and Executive Order No. 10477 of August 1, 1953, and by subsequent agreement between the Department of State and the United States Information Agency.

(11) Those under section 104(k) of the Act as follows: (i) Those with respect to collecting, collating, translating, abstracting, and disseminating scientific and technological information by the Director of the National Science Foundation and such other agency or agencies as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after appropriate consultation, may designate. (ii) Those with respect to programs of cultural and educational development, health, nutrition, and sanitation by the Department of State. (iii) All others by such agency or agencies as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after appropriate consultation, may designate. As used in this paragraph the term "appropriate consultation" shall include consultation with the Secretary of State, the Director of the National Science Foundation, and any other appropriate Federal agency.

(12) Those under section 104(1) of the Act by the Department of State and by any other agency or agencies designated therefor by the Secretary of State.

(13) Those under section 104(n) of the Act by the Librarian of Congress.

(14) Those under section 104(r) of the Act by the Department of State and by the United States Information Agency, as they shall agree.

³ For text, see ibid., June 15, 1953, p. 854.

⁴ For text, see ibid., Aug. 24, 1953, p. 238.

(e) In negotiation [sic] international agreements in pursuance of the Act, the Secretary of State shall endeavor to avoid restrictions which would limit the application of normal budgetary and appropriation controls to the use of those foreign currencies accruing under Title I of the Act which are to be available for operations of United States Government agencies.

Sec. 5. Reservation of functions to the President. There are hereby reserved to the President the functions conferred upon him by section 108 of the Act (including that section as affected by section 406 of the Act), with respect to making reports to Congress.

Sec. 6. Definition; references. (a) As used in this order, the term "Act" and the term "Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954" mean the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 454) as amended from time to time, and include, except as may be inappropriate, provisions thereof amending other laws.

(b) References in any prior order not superseded by this order to any provisions of any Executive order superseded by this order shall hereafter be deemed to be references to the corresponding provisions, if any, of this order.

(c) References in this order or in any other Executive order to this order or any provision of this order shall be deemed to include references thereto, respectively, as amended from time to time.

Sec. 7. Superseding and saving provisions. (a) To the extent not heretofore superseded, the following-described orders and parts of orders are hereby superseded:

- (1) Executive Order No. 10560 of September 9, 1954.8
- (2) Executive Order No. 10685 of October 27, 1956.
- (3) Executive Order No. 10708 of May 6, 1957.7
- (4) Executive Order No. 10746 of December 12, 1957.
- (5) Sections 1 and 2 of Executive Order No. 10799 of January 15, 1959.
 - (6) Executive Order No. 10827 of June 25, 1959.
 - (7) Executive Order No. 10884 of August 17, 1960.10
- (8) Without prejudice to section 3(c) of this order, the text enclosed in parentheses in section 304(a)(2) of Executive Order No. 10893 of November 8, 1960.

(b) Except to the extent that they may be inconsistent with this order, all determinations, authorizations, regulations, rulings, certificates, orders, directives, contracts, agreements, and other actions made, issued, or entered into with respect to any function affected by this order and not revoked, superseded, or otherwise made in-

applicable before the date of this order, shall continue in full force and effect until amended, modified, or terminated by appropriate authority.

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THE WHITE HOUSE, January 5, 1961.

TAC Corrects Supplemental List of Imports for GATT Negotiations

TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS UNDER GENERAL AGREE-MENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE 1

Correction to Supplemental List of Articles Imported Into the United States

In the Federal Register of November 23, 1960 there was published by the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements supplementary notice with regard to proposed trade-agreement negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with various foreign governments, together with a list, supplementary to the original list, of additional articles imported into the United States to be considered in the proposed trade-agreement negotiations for possible modifications of duties and other import restrictions, imposition of additional import restrictions, or specific continuance of existing customs or excise treatment (25 F.R. 11119-22).

Certain handkerchiefs were erroneously described under paragraph 1529(b) of the supplemental list as handkerchiefs "wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, made with handmade or hand-rolled hems, and valued not over 70 cents per dozen." This classification of articles is corrected to read—

Wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, made with handmade or hand-rolled hems, or valued over 70 cents per dozen.

Persons interested in the above-described handkerchiefs desiring to appear and be heard at the public hearings of the Committee for Reciprocity Information and the United States Tariff Commission scheduled in connection with the supplemental list of articles (25 F.R. 11119 and 25 F.R. 11122) should notify the Secretary for the Committee for Reciprocity Information or the Secretary of the Tariff Commission not later than 10 days after the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register. Written statements of persons not desiring to be heard orally should be submitted not later than 20 days after the

⁶ For text, see *ibid.*, Oct. 4, 1954, p. 501.

⁴ For text, see ibid., Nov. 12, 1956, p. 780.

For text, see ibid., June 3, 1957, p. 905.

^a For text, see ibid., Dec. 30, 1957, p. 1044.

^{*} For text, see ibid., July 13, 1959, p. 55.

¹⁰ For text, see *ibid.*, Sept. 5, 1960, p. 366.

¹ 26 Fed. Reg. 15.

³ For text of the TAC announcement and notice of intention to negotiate, together with the Committee for Reciprocity Information's notice of public hearings, see BULLETIN of Dec. 12, 1960, p. 897.

date on which this notice is published in the Federal Register.

By direction of the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements this 3d day of January 1961.

> JOHN A. BIRCH, Chairman, Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 3d day of January 1961.

EDWARD YARDLEY. Secretary, Committee for Reciprocity Information.

By direction of the United States Tariff Commission this 3d day of January 1961.

[SEAL]

DONN N. BENT, Secretary.

Designation of Restricted Waters Under Great Lakes Pilotage Act

A PROCLAMATION¹

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 3(a) of the Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-555; 74 Stat. 259),* the President is directed to designate and by proclamation announce those United States waters of the Great Lakes in which registered vessels of the United States and foreign vessels shall be required to have in their service a United States registered pilot or a Canadian registered pilot for the waters concerned; and

Whereas the aforesaid section 3(a) provides that these designations shall be made with due regard to the public interest, the effective utilization of navigable waters. marine safety, and the foreign relations of the United

Now, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 3(a) of the Great Lakes Pilotage Act of 1960, do hereby designate and proclaim the following areas in which registered vessels of the United States and foreign vessels shall be required to have in their service a United States registered pilot or a Canadian registered pilot for the waters concerned, on and after the effective date of regulations issued by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to the

(1) District 1. All United States waters of the St. Lawrence River between the international boundary at St. Regis and a line at the head of the river running (at approximately 127° true) between Carruthers Point Light and South Side Light extended to the New York shore.

¹ No. 3385; 25 Fed. Reg. 13681.

(2) District 2. All United States waters of Lake Erie westward of a line running (at approximately 026° true) from Sandusky Pierhead Light at Cedar Point to Southeast Shoal Light; all waters contained within the arc of a circle of one mile radius eastward of Sandusky Pierhead Light; the Detroit River; Lake St. Clair; the St. Clair River, and northern approaches thereto south of latitude 43°05′30" N.

(3) District 3. All United States waters of the St. Marys River, Sault Sainte Marie Locks and approaches thereto between latitude 45°57' N. at the southern approach and a line (at approximately 020° true) from Point Iroquois Light to the westward tangent of Jackson Island at the northern approach.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of December in the year of our Lord nine-[SEAL] teen hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

Dung Lot Sieu hour

By the President: CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, Secretary of State.

Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

86th Congress, 2d Session

Merchant Marine Legislation. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. February 3-June 22, 1960. 190 pp.

The Communist Threat in Latin America. Hearings before the Subcomittee on Inter-American Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. June 17-24, 1960. 81 pp.

Communist Penetration of Radio Facilities: Conelrad-Communications. Hearings before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Part 1. August 23-24, 1960. 46 pp.

Communist Anti-American Riots: Mob Violence as an Instrument of Red Diplomacy-Bogotá, Caracas, La Paz, Tokyo. Staff study of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws to the Senate Judiciary Committee. August 26, 1960. 66 pp. [Committee print]

Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests: Analysis of Progress and Positions of the Participating Parties, October 1958-August 1960. pared by the Subcommittee on Disarmament of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. October 1960. 110 pp. [Committee print]

Report on the Far East: Part I-Japan and United States Policies. Report of Senator Mike Mansfield to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. October 21, 1960.

7 pp. [Committee print]

For background, see BULLETIN of Mar. 14, 1960, p. 417.

U.S. Participates in Fifth Meeting of ECAFE Highway Subcommittee

Report by Alfred Van Dyke U.S. Delegate

The fifth meeting of the Highway Subcommittee of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East met in Katmandu, Nepal, November 30 to December 7, 1960.

For the first time in its history Nepal was host to an international conference. In attendance were delegates from 16 nations: Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Republic of China, France, India, Japan, Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, and United States. France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States are considered outside members. The International Road Federation and the permanent International Association of Road Congresses were among the organizations represented.

Of principal interest on the agenda was the subject of ways and means of obtaining aid for highway development in the ECAFE region. Also included in the agenda were these subjects:

- 1. The proposed Trans-Asia Highway (from Turkey to Ceylon and Malaya, with a possible extension to Indonesia);
 - 2. Traffic engineering and traffic safety;
- 3. Terminology used in bituminous construction;
- 4. Current methods of highway training and administration;
 - 5. Highway transport;
 - 6. Regional research institutes; and
 - 7. Training facilities for highway officials.

The conference agreed that all efforts should be made to develop the Trans-Asia Highway scheme but that national highways in the respective countries should not be neglected. The United States delegate indicated general U.S. support and interest in the conception and execution of the project. Other items on the agenda were of less importance. However, the conference indicated its support for advancement of each of the items.

The U.S. delegate was Alfred Van Dyke, Chief of Transportation, U.S. Operations Mission, Ceylon. The U.S. advisers were Ernest H. Fisk, Counselor, American Embassy, Katmandu, Nepal, and Paul C. Thompson, U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, USOM, Nepal.

It was proposed that the next meeting of the Subcommittee be held at Colombo, Ceylon, in 1963.

SEATO Fellowship Program for 1961–62 Announced

Press release 18 dated January 13

For the fifth consecutive year the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization is offering a number of postdoctoral research fellowships to established scholars of the member states.

The object of the SEATO fellowship program is to encourage study and research of social, economic, political, cultural, scientific, and educational problems which give insight into the present needs and future development of the southeast Asia and southwest Pacific areas.

Grants are normally for a period of 4 to 10 months and include a monthly allowance of \$400 and air travel to and from the countries of research. Candidates are selected on the basis of special aptitude and experience for carrying out a major research project. Academic qualifications, professional experience, and published material are taken into account.

The competition for the awards for the 1961-62 academic year is now open. American citizens may apply to the Executive Committee on International Exchange of Persons, Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington 25, D.C. American candidates for the awards are nominated by the

Department of State, with SEATO selecting the final award winners.

A total of 44 awards were made during the first 4 years of the SEATO fellowship program. The member states of SEATO are Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

TREATY INFORMATION

U.S., Pakistan Exchange Ratifications of Treaty of Friendship and Commerce

Press release 16 dated January 12

The instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and Pakistan were exchanged at Karachi on January 12. The exchange was made by Ambassador William M. Rountree and M. Hafizur Rahman, Minister for Commerce of Pakistan. This action completes the formal procedures connected with bringing the treaty into force. By its terms it will become effective on February 12, 1961, one month after the exchange of ratifications.

The treaty was signed at Washington on November 12, 1959.² The United States Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification on August 17, and it was ratified by President Eisenhower on August 29, 1960.

The treaty is similar to the treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation that the United States has concluded with a number of countries in recent years, as concerns provisions dealing with the carrying on of business activities and related matters, and with trade. Unlike most of these treaties, however, it does not contain provisions on the subject of navigation.

It is the first treaty of its type that has been concluded between the United States and Pakistan. Its 24 articles and the protocol include provisions on basic personal freedoms, the status and treatment of persons and corporations, the protection of persons and property, treatment of

imports and exports, exchange regulations, and other matters affecting the status and activities of the citizens and enterprises of either country when within the territories of the other. It clearly endorses the principle of nondiscriminatory treatment of business enterprises and provides specifically that such enterprises established by nationals and companies of either party within the territories of the other shall be assured treatment therein as favorable as that accorded like enterprises of whatever nationality.

The new treaty is regarded as a significant testament to the very close friendship of the two countries and as an effective means for promoting mutually beneficial economic relations between them.

United States and Brazil Sign Extradition Treaty

Press release 19 dated January 13

DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

An extradition treaty was concluded on January 13 at Rio de Janeiro between the United States and Brazil. The treaty was signed for the United States by Ambassador John Moors Cabot and for Brazil by Foreign Minister Horacio Lafer.

The treaty, which contains 22 articles, generally follows the pattern of other extradition treaties to which the United States is a party. Article II contains a list of common crimes generally subject to extradition. Other articles specify the conditions which must be satisfied and the procedure which must be followed in order to obtain the extradition of a fugitive from justice.

The treaty will come into force 1 month after exchange of ratifications by the two Governments.

TEXT OF TREATY

TREATY OF EXTRADITION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL

The United States of America and the United States of Brazil, desiring to make more effective the cooperation of their respective countries in the repression of crime, have resolved to conclude a treaty of extradition and for this purpose have appointed the following plenipotentiaries:

¹S. Ex. F, 86th Cong., 2d sess.

² BULLETIN of Nov. 30, 1959, p. 811.

The President of the United States of America:

His Excellency, John Moors Cabot, Ambassador of the United States of America to Brazil, and

The President of the United States of Brazil:

His Excellency Horacio Lafer, Minister of State for External Relations,

who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

Each Contracting State agrees, under the conditions established by the present Treaty and each in accordance with the legal formalities in force in its own country, to deliver up, reciprocally, persons found in its territory who have been charged with or convicted of any of the crimes or offenses specified in Article II of the present Treaty and committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the other, or outside thereof under the conditions specified in Article IV of the present Treaty; provided that such surrender shall take place only upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

ARTICLE II

Persons shall be delivered up according to the provisions of the present Treaty for prosecution when they have been charged with, or to undergo sentence when they have been convicted of, any of the following crimes or offenses:

- 1. Murder (including crimes designated as parricide, poisoning, and infanticide, when provided for as separate crimes); manslaughter when voluntary.
- 2. Rape; abortion; carnal knowledge of (or violation of) a girl under the age specified by law in such cases in both the requesting and requested States.
- Malicious wounding; willful assault resulting in grievous bodily harm.
- Abduction, detention, deprivation of liberty, or enslavement of women or girls for immoral purposes.
- Kidnapping or abduction of minors or adults for the purpose of extorting money from them or their families or any other person or persons, or for any other unlawful end.
 - 6. Bigamy.
 - 7. Arson.
- 8. The malicious and unlawful damaging of railways, trains, vessels, aircraft, bridges, vehicles, and other means of travel or of public or private buildings, or other structures, when the act committed shall endanger human life.
- Piracy, by the law of nations; mutiny on board a vessel or an aircraft for the purpose of rebelling against the authority of the Captain or Commander of such vessel or aircraft.
- 10. Burglary, defined to be the breaking into or entering either in day or night time, a house, office, or other building of a Government, corporation, or private person, with intent to commit a felony therein; housebreaking.
 - 11. Robbery.

- 12. Forgery or the utterance of forged papers.
- 13. The forgery, falsification, theft or destruction of the official acts or public records of the government or public authority, including Courts of Justice, or the uttering or fraudulent use of the same.
- 14. The fabrication or the utterance, circulation or fraudulent use of any of the following objects: counterfeit money, whether coin or paper; counterfeit titles or coupons of public debt, created by national, state, provincial, territorial, local, or municipal governments; counterfeit bank notes or other instruments of public credit; and counterfeit seals, stamps, dies, and marks of State or public administration.
- 15. The introduction of instruments for the fabrication of counterfeit coins or bank notes or other paper currency as money.
- 16. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired, salaried or employed, to the detriment of their employers or principals.
 - 17. Larceny.
- 18. Obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by false pretenses, or by threats of injury.
- Receiving any money, valuable securities or other property knowing the same to have been unlawfully obtained.
- 20. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, factor, trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, director or officer of any company or corporation or by anyone in any fiduciary capacity.
- 21. Willful non-support or willful abandonment of a minor or other dependent person when death or serious bodily injury results therefrom.
- 22. Perjury (including willfully false expert testimony); subornation of perjury.
 - 23. Soliciting, receiving, or offering bribes.
- 24. The following offenses when committed by public officials: extortion; embezzlement.
- 25. Crimes or offenses against the bankruptcy laws.
- 26. Crimes or offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.
- 27. Crimes or offenses against the laws relating to the traffic in, use of, or production or manufacture of, narcotic drugs or cannabis.
- 28. Crimes or offenses against the laws relating to the illicit manufacture of or traffic in substances injurious to health, or poisonous chemicals.
- 29. Smuggling, defined to be the act of willfully and knowingly violating the customs laws with intent to defraud the revenue by international traffic in merchandise subject to duty.
 - 30. Aiding the escape of a prisoner by force of arms.
- 31. Use of explosives so as to endanger human life or property.
- 32. Procuration, defined as the procuring or transporting of a woman or girl under age, even with her consent, for immoral purposes, or of a woman or girl over age, by fraud, threats, or compulsion, for such purposes with a view in either case to gratifying the passions of another person; profiting from the prostitution of another.
 - 33. The attempt to commit any of the above crimes

or offenses, when such attempt is made a separate offense by the laws of the Contracting States.

34. Participation in any of the above crimes or offenses.

ABTICLE III

Except as otherwise provided in the present Treaty, the requested State shall extradite a person accused or convicted of any crime or offense enumerated in Article II only when both of the following conditions exist:

 The law of the requesting State, in force when the crime or offense was committed, provides a possible penalty of deprivation of liberty for a period of more than one year; and

2. The law in force in the requested State generally provides a possible penalty of deprivation of liberty for a period of more than one year which would be applicable if the crime or offense were committed in the territory of the requested State.

ARTICLE IV

When the crime or offense has been committed outside the territorial jurisdiction of the requesting State, the request for extradition need not be honored unless the laws of the requesting State and those of the requested State authorize punishment of such crime or offense in this circumstance.

The words "territorial jurisdiction" as used in this Article and in Article I of the present Treaty mean: territory, including territorial waters, and the airspace thereover, belonging to or under the control of one of the Contracting States; and vessels and aircraft belonging to one of the Contracting States or to a citizen or corporation thereof when such vessel is on the high seas or such aircraft is over the high seas.

ARTICLE V

Extradition shall not be granted in any of the following circumstances:

1. When the requested State is competent, according to its laws, to prosecute the person whose surrender is sought for the crime or offense for which that person's extradition is requested and the requested State intends to exercise its jurisdiction.

2. When the person whose surrender is sought has already been or is at the time of the request being prosecuted in the requested State for the crime or offense for which his extradition is requested.

3. When the legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the crime or offense committed has become barred by limitation according to the laws of either the requesting State or the requested State.

 When the person sought would have to appear, in the requesting State, before an extraordinary tribunal or court.

5. When the crime or offense for which the person's extradition is requested is purely military.

 When the crime or offense for which the person's extradition is requested is of a political character. Nevertheless

a. The allegation by the person sought of political pur-

pose or motive for the request for his extradition will not preclude that person's surrender if the crime or offense for which his extradition is requested is primarily an infraction of the ordinary penal law. In such case the delivery of the person being extradited will be dependent on an undertaking on the part of the requesting State that the political purpose or motive will not contribute toward making the penalty more severe.

b. Criminal acts which constitute clear manifestations of anarchism or envisage the overthrow of the bases of all political organizations will not be classed as political crimes or offenses.

c. The determination of the character of the crime or offense will fall exclusively to the authorities of the requested State.

ARTICLE VI

When the commission of the crime or offense for which the extradition of the person is sought is punishable by death under the laws of the requesting State and the laws of the requested State do not permit this punishment, the requested State shall not be obligated to grant the extradition unless the requesting State provides assurances satisfactory to the requested State that the death penalty will not be imposed on such person.

ARTICLE VII

There is no obligation upon the requested State to grant the extradition of a person who is a national of the requested State, but the executive authority of the requested State shall, subject to the appropriate laws of that State, have the power to surrender a national of that State if, in its discretion, it be deemed proper to do so.

ARTICLE VIII

The Contracting States may request, one from the other, through the channel of their respective diplomatic or consular agents, the provisional arrest of a fugitive as well as the seizure of articles relating to the crime or offense.

The request for provisional arrest shall be granted provided that the crime or offense for which the extradition of the fugitive is sought is one for which extradition shall be granted under the present Treaty and provided that the request contains:

1. A statement of the crime or offense of which the fugitive is accused or convicted;

2. A description of the person sought for the purpose of identification;

3. A statement of the probable whereabouts of the fugitive, if known; and

4. A declaration that there exist and will be forthcoming the relevant documents required by Article IX of the present Treaty.

If, within a maximum period of 60 days from the date of the provisional arrest of the fugitive in accordance with this Article, the requesting State does not present the formal request for his extradition, duly supported, the person detained will be set at liberty and a new request for his extradition will be accepted only when accompanied by the relevant documents required by Article IX of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE IX

The request for extradition shall be made through diplomatic channels or, exceptionally, in the absence of diplomatic agents, it may be made by a consular officer, and shall be supported by the following documents:

 In the case of a person who has been convicted of the crime or offense for which his extradition is sought: a duly certified or authenticated copy of the final sentence of the competent court.

2. In the case of a person who is merely charged with the crime or offense for which his extradition is sought: a duly certified or authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest or other order of detention issued by the competent authorities of the requesting State, together with the depositions upon which such warrant or order may have been issued and such other evidence or proof as may be deemed competent in the case.

The documents specified in this Article must contain a precise statement of the criminal act of which the person sought is charged or convicted, the place and date of the commission of the criminal act, and they must be accompanied by an authenticated copy of the texts of the applicable laws of the requesting State including the laws relating to the limitation of the legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the crime or offense for which the extradition of the person is sought, and data or records which will prove the identity of the person sought.

The documents in support of the request for extradition shall be accompanied by a duly certified translation thereof into the language of the requested State.

ARTICLE X

When the extradition of a person has been requested by more than one State, action thereon will be taken as follows:

1. If the requests deal with the same criminal act, preference will be given to the request of the State in whose territory the act was performed.

2. If the requests deal with different criminal acts, preference will be given to the request of the State in whose territory the most serious crime or offense, in the opinion of the requested State, has been committed.

 If the requests deal with different criminal acts, but which the requested State regards as of equal gravity, the preference will be determined by the priority of the requests.

ARTICLE XI

The determination that extradition based upon the request therefor should or should not be granted shall be made in accordance with the domestic law of the requested State, and the person whose extradition is desired shall have the right to use such remedies and recourses as are authorized by such law.

ARTICLE XII

If at the time the appropriate authorities of the requested State shall consider the documents submitted by the requesting State, as required in Article IX of the present Treaty, in support of its request for the extradition of the person sought, it shall appear that such

documents do not constitute evidence sufficient to warrant extradition under the provisions of the present Treaty of the person sought, such person shall be set at liberty unless the requested State or the proper tribunal thereof shall, in conformity with its own laws, order an extension of time for the submission by the requesting State of additional evidence.

ARTICLE XIII

Extradition having been granted, the surrendering State shall communicate promptly to the requesting State that the person to be extradited is held at its disposition.

If, within 60 days counting from such communication—except when rendered impossible by force majeure or by some act of the person being extradited or the surrender of the person is deferred pursuant to Articles XIV or XV of the present Treaty—such person has not been delivered up and conveyed out of the jurisdiction of the requested State, the person shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE XIV

When the person whose extradition is requested is being prosecuted or is serving a sentence in the requested State, the surrender of that person under the provisions of the present Treaty shall be deferred until the person is entitled to be set at liberty, on account of the crime or offense for which he is being prosecuted or is serving a sentence, for any of the following reasons: dismissal of the prosecution, acquittal, expiration of the term of the sentence or the term to which such sentence may have been commuted, pardon, parole, or amnesty.

ARTICLE XV

When, in the opinion of competent medical authority, duly sworn to, the person whose extradition is requested cannot be transported from the requested State to the requesting State without serious danger to his life due to his grave illness, the surrender of the person under the provisions of the present Treaty shall be deferred until such time as the danger, in the opinion of the competent medical authority, has been sufficiently mitigated.

ARTICLE XVI

The requesting State may send to the requested State one or more duly authorized agents, either to aid in the identification of the person sought or to receive his surrender and to convey him out of the territory of the requested State.

Such agents, when in the territory of the requested State, shall be subject to the applicable laws of the requested State, but the expenses which they incur shall be for the account of the State which has sent them.

ARTICLE XVII

Expenses related to the transportation of the person extradited shall be paid by the requesting State. The appropriate legal officers of the country in which the extradition proceedings take place shall, by all legal means within their power, assist the officers of the requesting State before the respective judges and magistrates. No pecuniary claim, arising out of the arrest, detention, examination and surrender of fugitives under the terms

of the present Treaty, shall be made by the requested State against the requesting State other than as specified in the second paragraph of this Article and other than for the lodging, maintenance, and board of the person being extradited prior to his surrender.

The legal officers, other officers of the requested State, and court stenographers in the requested State who shall, in the usual course of their duty, give assistance and who receive no salary or compensation other than specific fees for services performed, shall be entitled to receive from the requesting State the usual payment for such acts or services performed by them in the same manner and to the same amount as though such acts or services had been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

ARTICLE XVIII

A person who, after surrender by either of the Contracting States to the other under the terms of the present Treaty, succeeds in escaping from the requesting State and takes refuge in the territory of the State which has surrendered him, or passes through it in transit, will be detained, upon simple diplomatic request, and surrendered anew, without other formalities, to the State to which his extradition was granted.

ARTICLE XIX

Transit through the territory of one of the Contracting States of a person in the custody of an agent of the other Contracting State, and surrendered to the latter by a third State, and who is not of the nationality of the country of transit, shall, subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of this Article, be permitted, independently of any judicial formalities, when requested through diplomatic channels and accompanied by the presentation in original or in authenticated copy of the document by which the State of refuge has granted the extradition. In the United States of America, the authority of the Secretary of State of the United States of America shall be first obtained.

The permission provided for in this Article may nevertheless be refused if the criminal act which has given rise to the extradition does not constitute a crime or offense enumerated in Article II of the present Treaty, or when grave reasons of public order are opposed to the transit.

ABTICLE XX

Subject to the rights of third parties, which shall be duly respected:

- All articles, valuables, or documents which relate to the crime or offense and, at the time of arrest, have been found in the possession of the person sought or otherwise found in the requested State shall be surrendered, with him, to the requesting State.
- 2. The articles and valuables which may be found in the possession of third parties and which likewise are related to the crime or offense shall also be seized, but may be surrendered only after the rights with regard thereto asserted by such third parties have been determined.

ARTICLE XXI

A person extradited by virtue of the present Treaty may not be tried or punished by the requesting State for any crime or offense committed prior to the request for his extradition, other than that which gave rise to the request, nor may he be re-extradited by the requesting State to a third country which claims him, unless the surrendering State so agrees or unless the person extradited, having been set at liberty within the requesting State, remains voluntarily in the requesting State for more than 30 days from the date on which he was released. Upon such release, he shall be informed of the consequences to which his stay in the territory of the requesting State would subject him.

ARTICLE XXII

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

The present Treaty shall enter into force one menth after the date of exchange of ratifications. It may be terminated at any time by either Contracting State giving notice of termination to the other Contracting State, and the termination shall be effective six months after the date of such notice.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed hereunto their seals.

DONE in duplicate, in the English and Portuguese languages, both equally authentic, at Rio de Janeiro this 13th day of January, 1961.

For the United States of America:
JOHN M. CABOT

For the United States of Brazil:

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Automotive Traffic

Convention concerning customs facilities for touring.

Done at New York June 4, 1954. Entered into force
September 11, 1957. TIAS 3879.

Extension to: Hong Kong, November 11, 1960.

Displaced Persons and Refugees

Agreement extending and supplementing the agreement of June 6, 1955 (TIAS 3471), relating to the continuation of the operations of the International Tracing Service. Effected by exchange of notes at Bonn April 28 and May 5, 1960. Entered into force May 5, 1960.

Protocol renewing and amending the agreement of June 6, 1955 (TIAS 3471), constituting an International Commission for the International Tracing Service. Done at Bonn August 23, 1960. Entered into force May 5, 1960.

Signatures: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, and United States, August 23, 1960.

Protocol renewing and amending the agreement of June

6, 1955 (TIAS 3471), on the relations between the International Commission for the International Tracing Service and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Signed at Bonn and at Geneva September 30 and October 7, 1960, by the Chairman of the International Commission for the International Tracing Service and a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Entered into force May 5, 1960.

Finance

Articles of agreement of the International Development Association. Done at Washington January 26, 1960. Entered into force September 24, 1960. TIAS 4607.

Signatures and acceptances: Japan, December 27, 1960; Finland, Ghana, and Morocco, December 29, 1960; Chile, France, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, and Tunisia, December 30, 1960.

Signatures: Austria and Mexico, December 31, 1960.
Acceptances deposited: Philippines, October 28, 1960;
Honduras, December 23, 1960; Iraq, December 29, 1960.

Health

Constitution of the World Health Organization. Opened for signature at New York July 22, 1946. Entered into force April 7, 1948. TIAS 1808.

Acceptances deposited: Ivory Coast, October 28, 1960;

Gabon, November 21, 1960.

Sugar

International sugar agreement, 1958. Done at London December 1, 1958. Entered into force January 1, 1959.
 TIAS 4389.
 Accession deposited: New Zealand, November 28, 1960.

Trade and Commerce

Ninth protocol of rectifications and modifications to the texts of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva August 17, 1959. Signatures: Luxembourg, November 8, 1960; Chile, November 21, 1960; Pakistan, December 8, 1960.

Declaration on relations between contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Government of the Polish People's Republic. Done at Tokyo November 9, 1959. Entered into force November

16, 1960.

Signatures: Burma, November 3, 1960; Switzerland, November 15, 1960; Ceylon, November 16, 1960; New Zealand, December 7, 1960; Pakistan, December 8, 1960.

Declaration confirming signature: Ghana, November 16, 1960.

BILATERAL

Argentina

Agreement for the loan of additional United States naval vessels to Argentina. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington December 27 and 29, 1960. Entered into force December 29, 1960.

Iceland

Agreement providing for an assistance grant in support of Iceland's economic stabilization program. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington December 30, 1960. Entered into force December 30, 1960.

New Zealand

Agreement supplementing the civil air transport agreement of December 3, 1946 (TIAS 1573). Effected by

1 Not in force.

exchange of notes at Washington December 30, 1960. Entered into force December 30, 1960.

Pakistan

Treaty of friendship and commerce and protocol. Signed at Washington November 12, 1959.

Ratifications exchanged: January 12, 1961.

Enters into force: February 12, 1961.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Defense and State Departments Begin Exchange Program for Key Personnel

The Department of State and the Department of Defense announced on January 9 (Department of State press release 13) that the Secretaries of State and Defense have approved plans to exchange outstanding civilian and military key personnel for training assignments in selected positions of each Department.

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates, Jr., participated in a ceremony held at the Department of State on January 9 to set the exchange program in motion. John N. Irwin II, Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs), and Raymond A. Hare, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, who arranged the program for their respective Departments, also took part in the ceremony.

The exchange program is designed to promote mutually a better understanding of foreign affairs and military problems and a continuing development of personnel in both Departments who share understanding and perspective in the area where foreign policy and military policy coincide. The personnel, nominated for their qualifications in high-level policy and command and staff duties, will be full-fledged members of the staffs to which assigned and will function as an integral part of the host agency. In the selections particular emphasis will be placed on educational background, future potential, skill, past training, experience, and ability to meet the requirements of the position to which assigned. Assignments will be for a period of approximately 2 years.

The proposal for this exchange program was

made by Secretary Herter on June 10, 1960, before the Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery of the Senate Committee on Government Operations.¹

A total of 11 people from each Department will be nominated to participate in the first group of exchanges. The Department of Defense will exchange four from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, two each from the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and one from the Joint Staff. Personnel will generally be of colonel or lieutenant colonel rank or equivalent.

The following nominees have been selected for the first exchange, and it is expected that the remainder of the group will be nominated within the next few weeks.

Department of Defense

Raymond J. Albright, Office of the Secretary of Defense Col. Cullen A. Brannon, Jr., USAF, Joint Staff

Lt. Col. Marvin C. Kettelhut, USA, Department of the Army

Capt. Ross E. Freeman, USN, Department of the Navy Col. Harry J. Halbrestadt, USAF, Department of the Air Force

Department of State

Frederic H. Behr, Bureau of Intelligence and Research Robert W. Dean, Bureau of Intelligence and Research John Y. Millar, Bureau of European Affairs

Peter Rutter, Office of the Special Assistant for Atomic Energy Affairs

Donald L. Woolf, Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va.

Designations

Earl O. Finnie as Director, U.S. Operations Mission, Haiti, effective December 8. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 15 dated January 11.)

William P. Hughes as Director, U.S. Operations Mission, Bolivia, effective January 9.

Sidney B. Jacques as Director, Office of International Resources, effective January 4.

James R. Johnstone as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Foreign Buildings, effective January 9.

Resignations

Vance Brand as Managing Director of the Development Loan Fund, effective January 20. (For an exchange of letters between President Eisenhower and Mr. Brand, see White House press release dated January 3.)

Douglas Dillon as Under Secretary of State, effective January 4. (For an exchange of letters between President Elsenhower and Mr. Dillon, see White House press release dated January 4.)

Eric H. Hager as Legal Adviser of the Department of State, effective January 20. (For an exchange of letters between President Eisenhower and Mr. Hager, see White House press release dated January 9.)

Christian A. Herter as Secretary of State, effective January 20. (For an exchange of letters between President Eisenhower and Secretary Herter, see p. 143.)

Ogden R. Reid as Ambassador to Israel, effective January 20. (For an exchange of letters between President Eisenhower and Ambassador Reid, see White House press release dated January 13.)

Gerard C. Smith as Assistant Secretary for Policy Planning, effective January 20. (For an exchange of letters between President Eisenhower and Mr. Smith, see White House press release dated January 9.)

John Hay Whitney as Ambassador to Great Britain, effective January 20. (For an exchange of letters between President Eisenhower and Ambassador Whitney, see White House press release dated December 31.)

PUBLICATIONS

Recent Releases

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

Surplus Agricultural Commodities. TIAS 4544. 9 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Iran. Signed at Tehran July 26, 1960. Entered into force July 26, 1960. With exchanges of notes—Signed at Tehran July 26 and 28, 1960.

Settlement of Claims of United States Nationals. TIAS 4545. 11 pp. 10¢.

Agreement, with annex, between the United States of America and Poland. Signed at Washington July 16, 1960. Entered into force July 16, 1960. With exchange of notes.

Army Mission to Argentina. TIAS 4546. 13 pp. 10¢. Agreement between the United States of America and Argentina. Signed at Buenos Aires August 2, 1960. Entered into force August 2, 1960.

Grant for Procurement of Nuclear Research and Training Equipment and Materials. TIAS 4547. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Brazil. Exchange of notes—Dated at Rio de Janeiro October 20, 1959, and February 27, 1960. Entered into force February 27, 1960.

Atomic Energy—Cooperation for Civil Uses. TIAS 4557. 7 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Indonesia. Signed at Washington June 8, 1960. Entered into force September 21, 1960.

¹ BULLETIN of July 4, 1960, p. 3.

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*11	1/11	Herter: Foreign Service Association.
12	1/9	Berding: "This We Believe."
13	1/9	State-Defense training program for key personnel (rewrite).
14	1/11	U.SBulgaria claims negotiations.
*15	1/11	Finnie designated USOM Director, Haiti (biographic details).
16	1/12	U.SPakistan treaty of friendship and commerce.
17	1/12	Herter: note on incident involving Second Secretary, Nigerian Embassy.
18	1/13	SEATO research fellowships for 1961- 62.
19	1/13	U.SBrazil extradition treaty.
20	1/13	Congo feeding programs.

^{*} Not printed.

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This 50-page pamphlet covers the Fourteenth Report to Congress on operations under the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act). The report summarizes the developments of the program for the years 1957 through 1960, among which are included sections on the 1958 List Revision, the 1959 Battle Act Changes, the 1959 List Review, Battle Act Revisions in 1960, and Preparations for the 1960 International List Review.

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